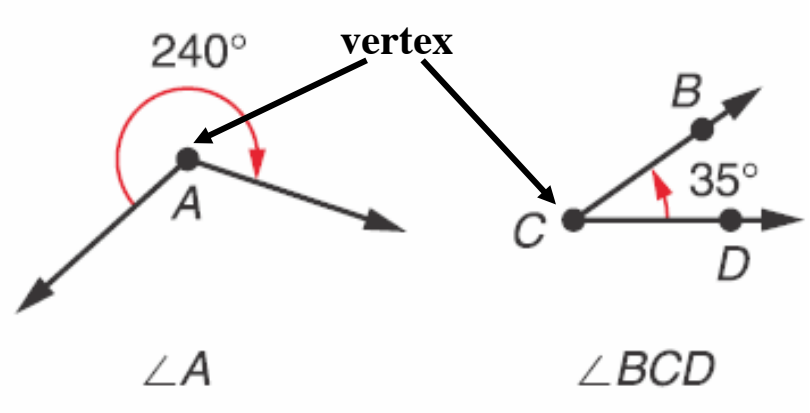
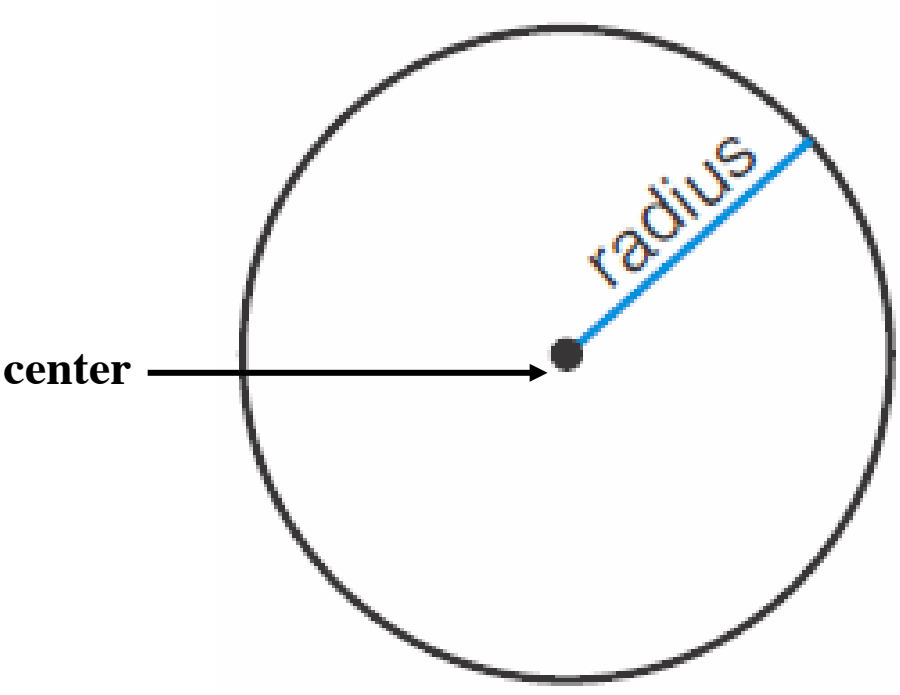
Angle – a figure formed by two rays or two line segments with a common endpoint called the vertex of the angle; the rays or segments are called the sides

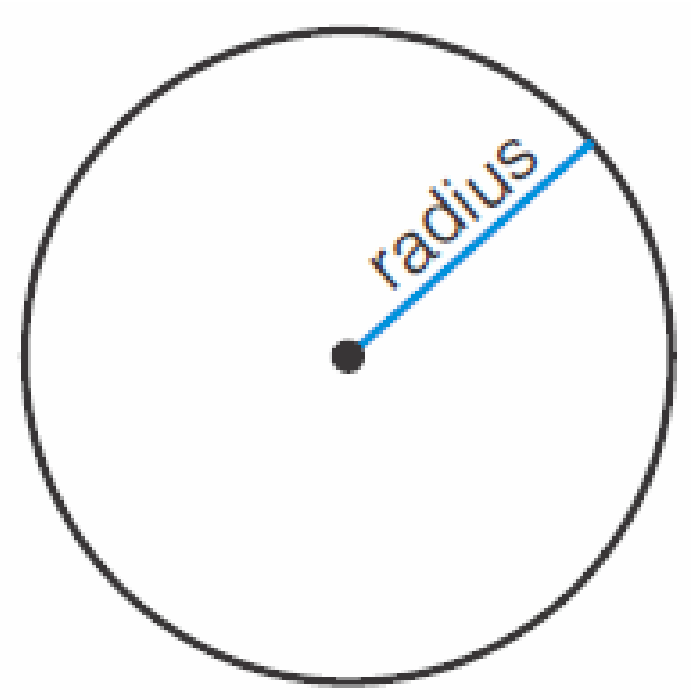


Center of a circle – the fixed point in a plane from which all other points are equally distant

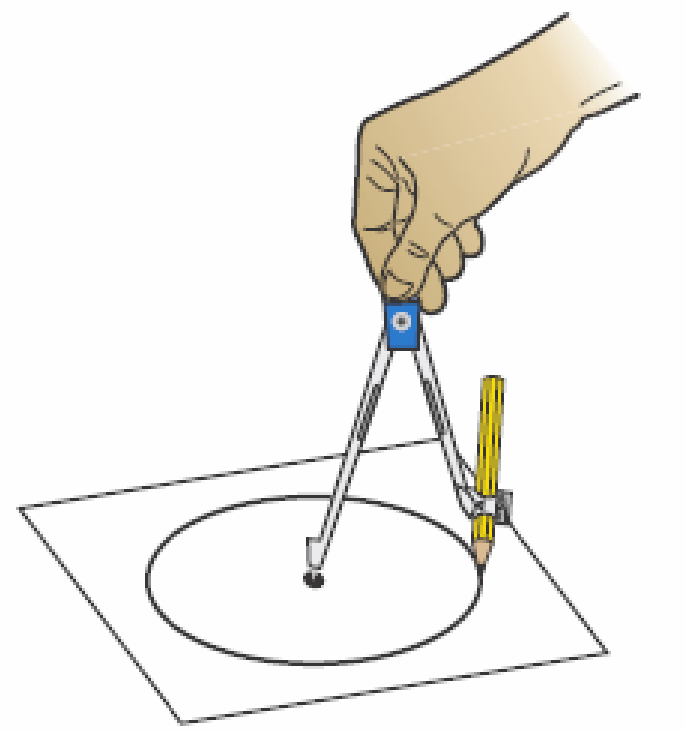


Circle – the set of all points in a plane that are equally distant from a fixed point in the plane called the center of the circle

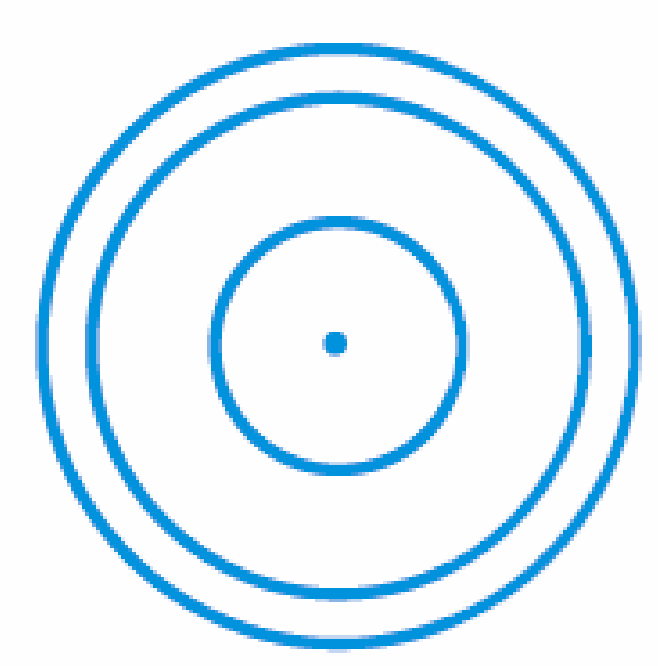
circle



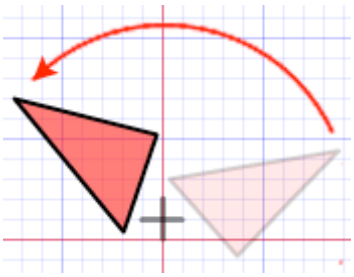
Compass – a tool used to draw circles and arcs and copy line segments



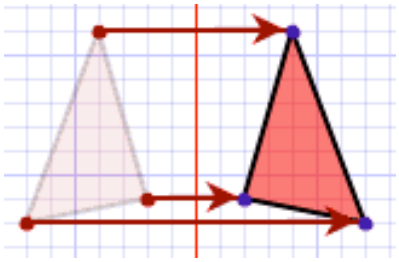
Concentric Circles – circles that have the same center but have radii of different lengths



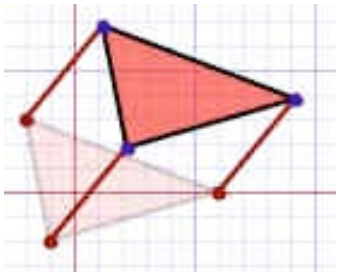
Congruent – figures having the same size and shape



Rotation (turn)



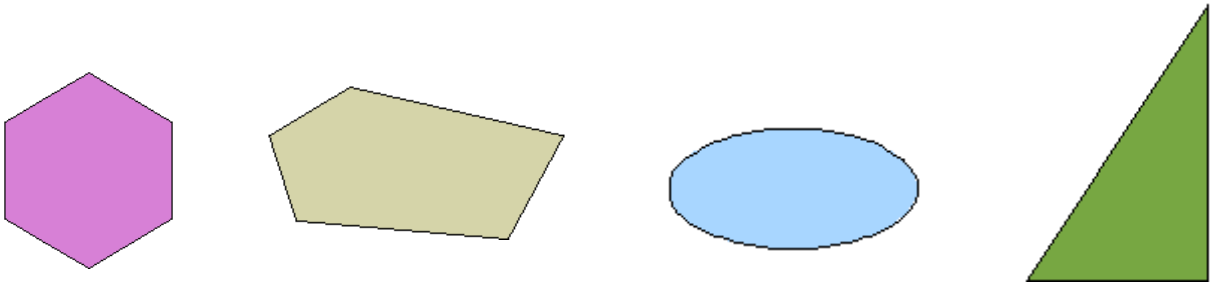
Reflection (flip)



Translation (slide)

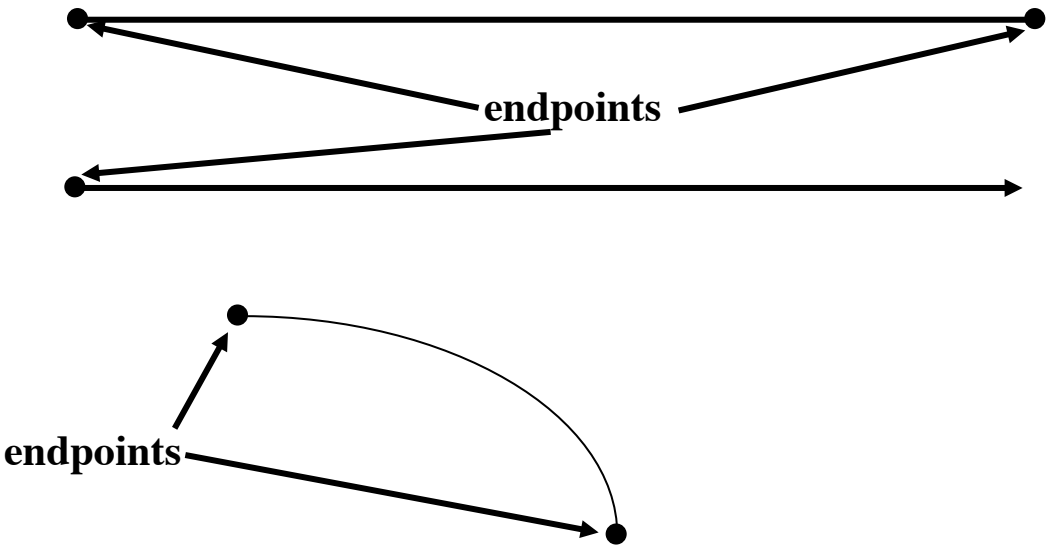
Also, sides and/or angles of figures having the same measure.

Convex Polygon – a polygon on which no tow points can be connected with a line segment that passes outside the polygon

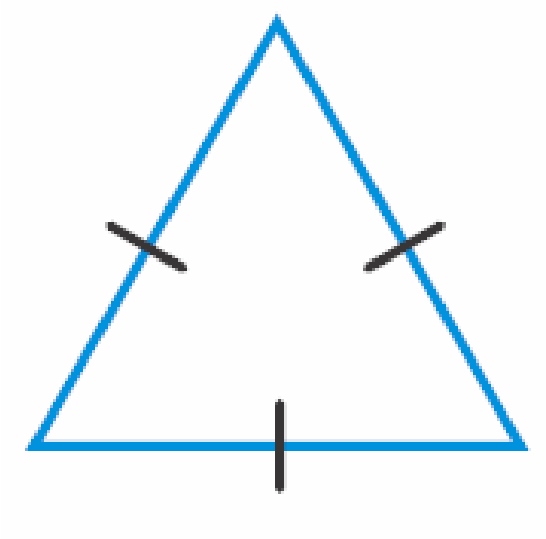


Convex Polygons

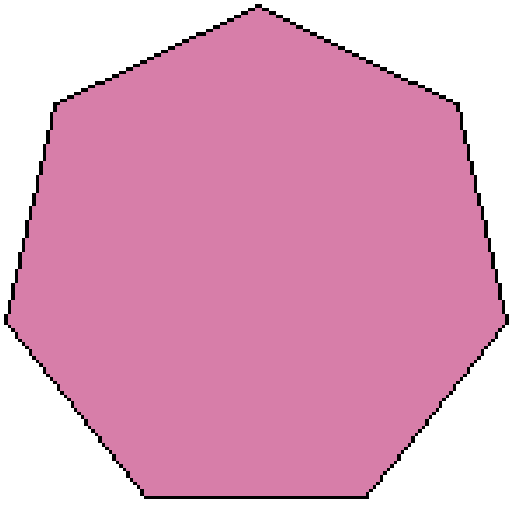
Endpoint – a point at the end of a line segment, ray or arc

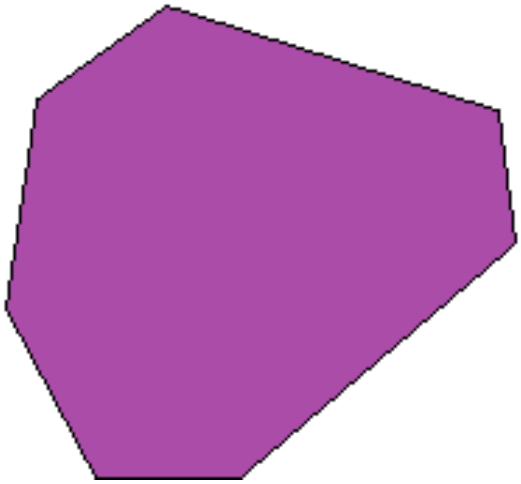


Equilateral Triangle – a triangle with all three sides equal in length; each angle measures 60^{o}, so it is also called an equiangular triangle

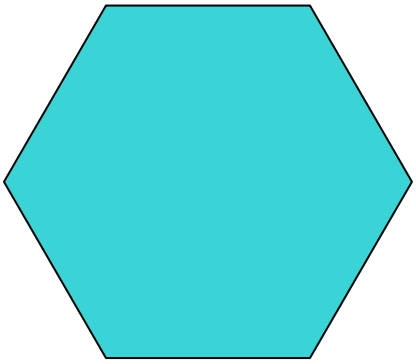


Heptagon – a seven-sided polygon

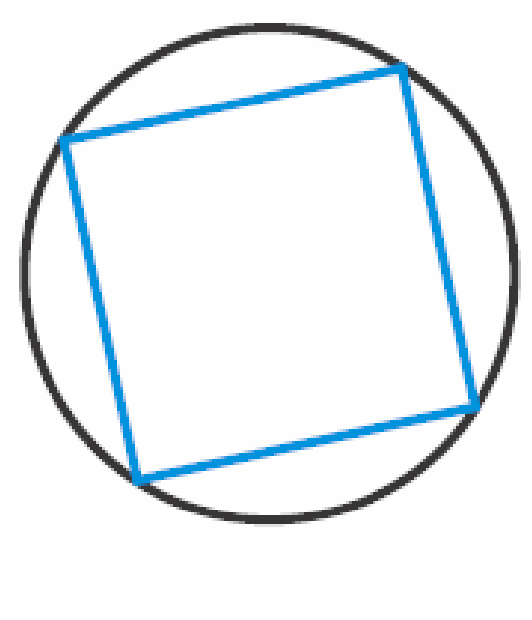




Hexagon – a six-sided polygon

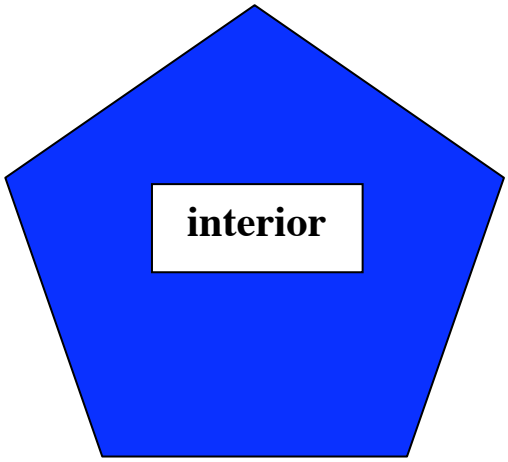


Inscribed Square – a square whose vertices are all on the same circle

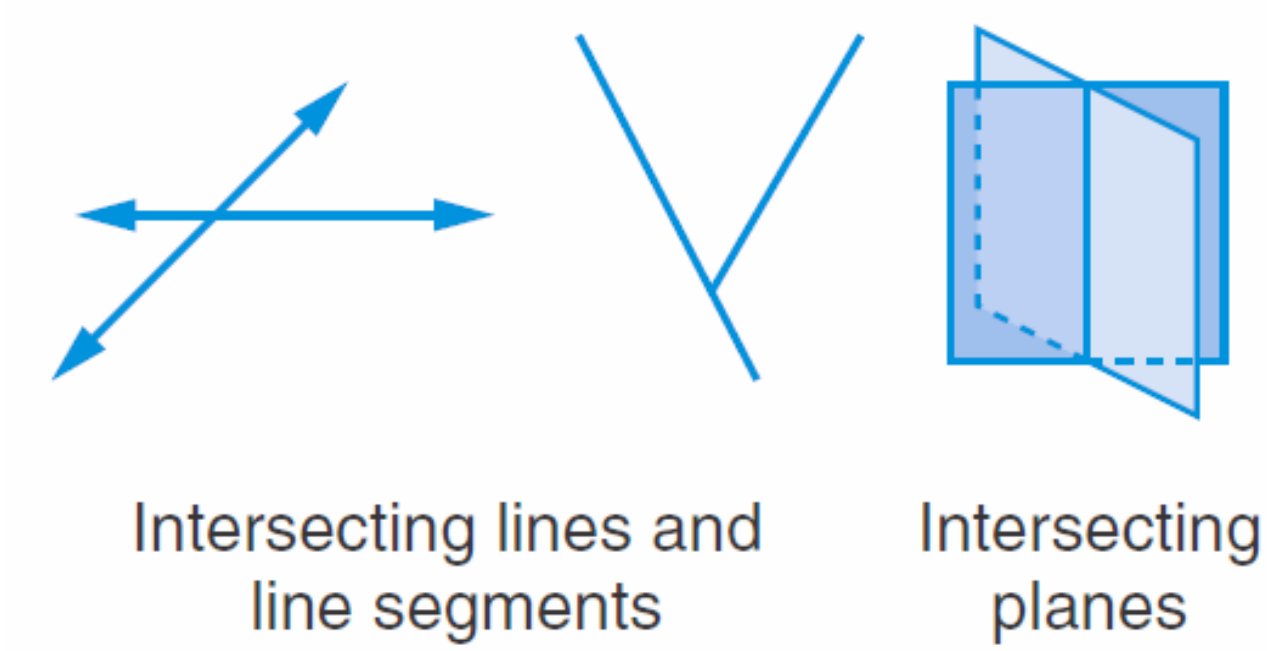


Interior – the inside of a polygon

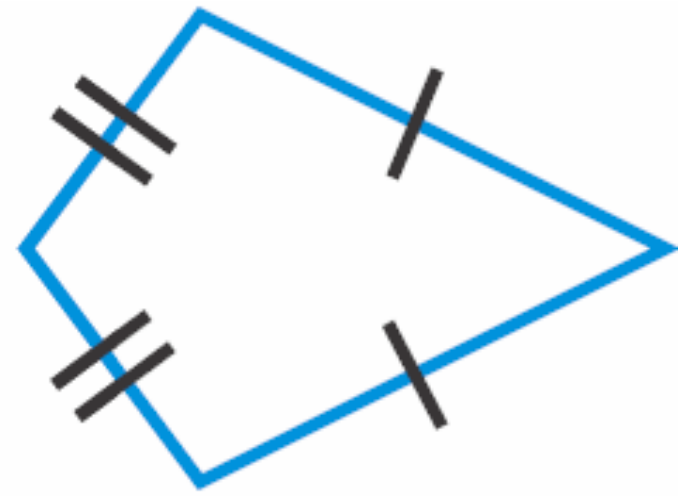
exterior



Intersect– to share a common point or points



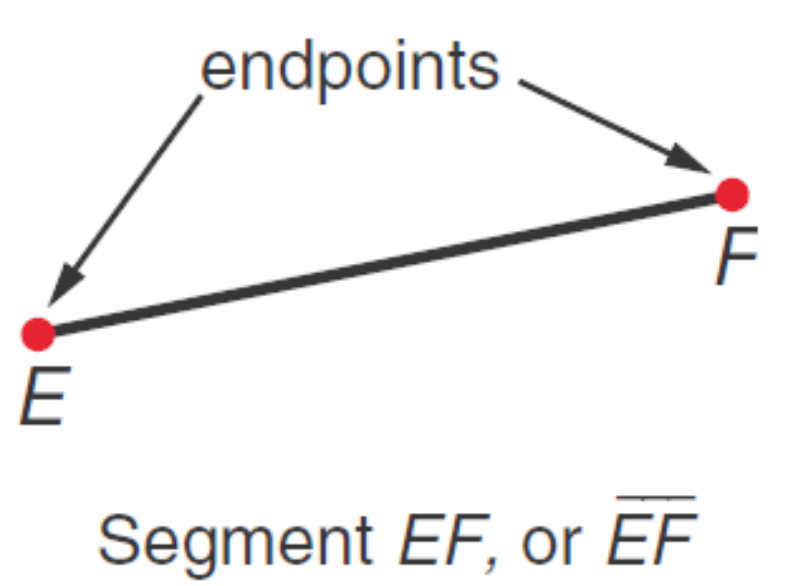
Kite – a quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of adjacent sides of equal length; the four sides **cannot** all have the same length



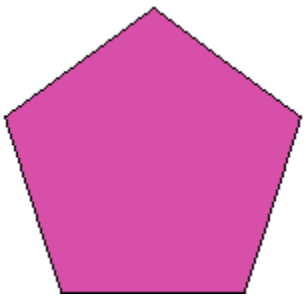
Line – a 1-dimensional straight path that extends forever in opposite directions; named using two points on it

Line PR, or $\overleftrightarrow{PR}$

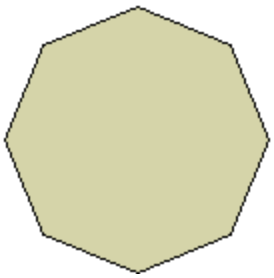
Line Segment – a part of a line between and including two points called endpoints; often named by its endpoints



N-gon – a same as polygon, where *n* is the number of sides

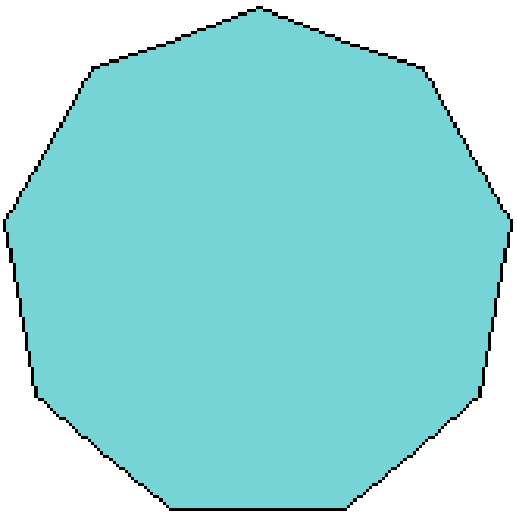


Penta = 5
Pentagon

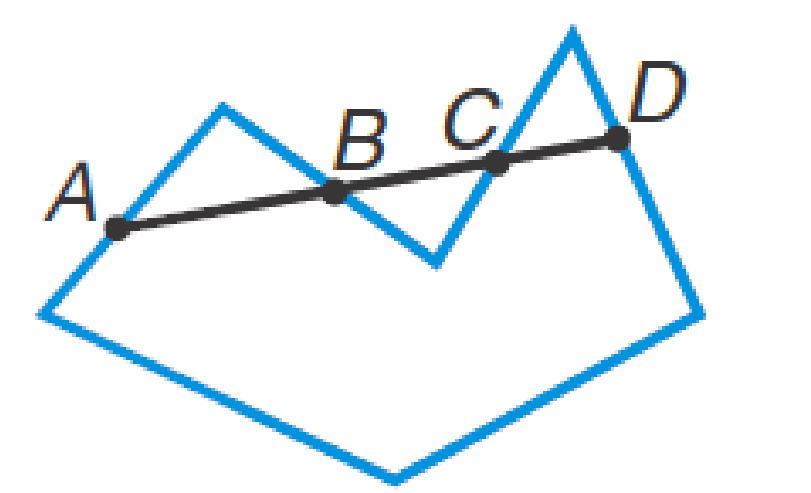


Oct = 8
Octagon

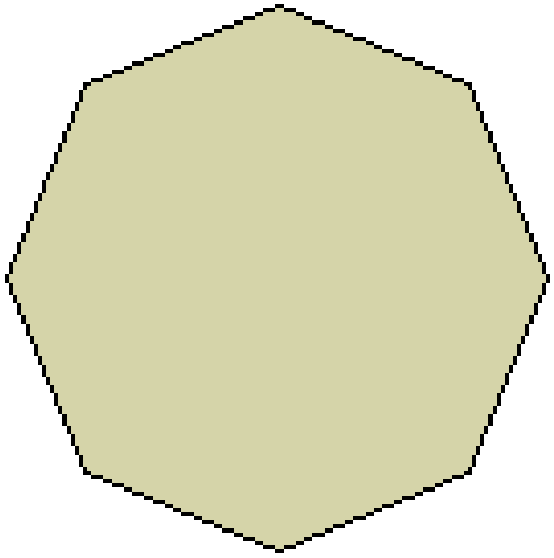
Nonagon – a 9-sided polygon



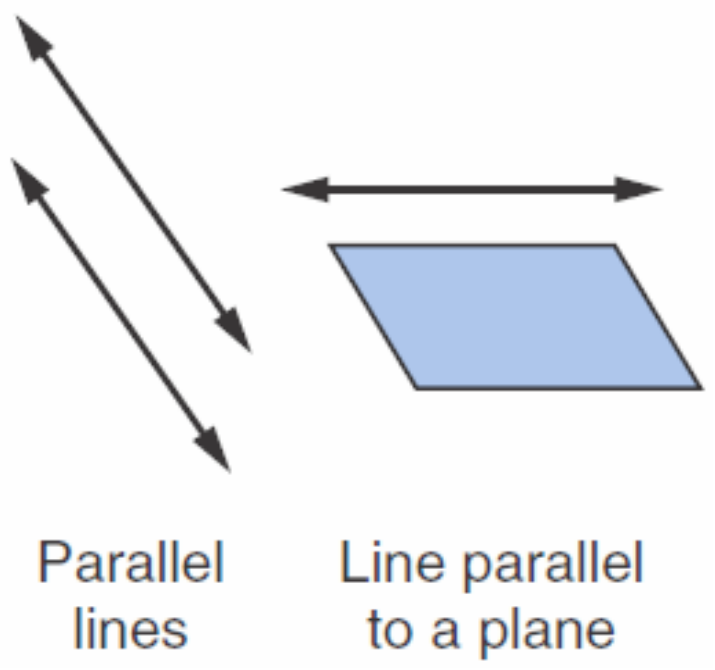
Noncovex or Concave Polygon– a polygon on which there are at least two points that can be connected with a line segment that passes outside the polygon



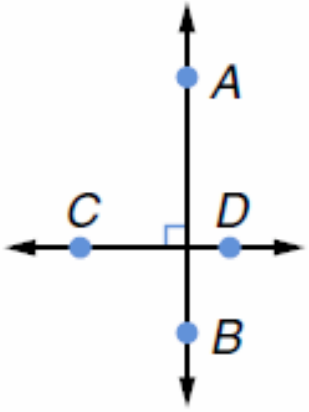
Octagon – an eight-sided polygon



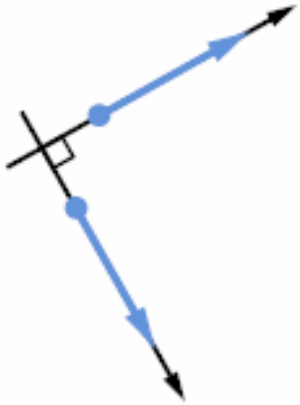
Parallel lines or line segments – lines or line segments that are in a plane and never meet; always the same distance apart



Perpendicular lines or line segments– two lines or line segments that intersect at right angles; line segments or rays that lie on perpendicular lines are perpendicular to each other; the symbol ⊥ means "is perpendicular to"

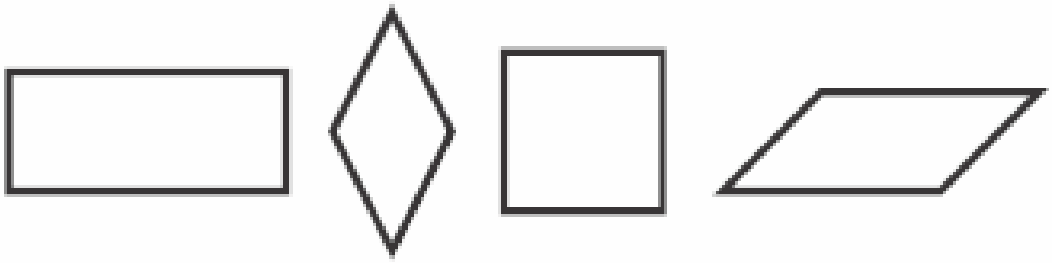


Perpendicular lines



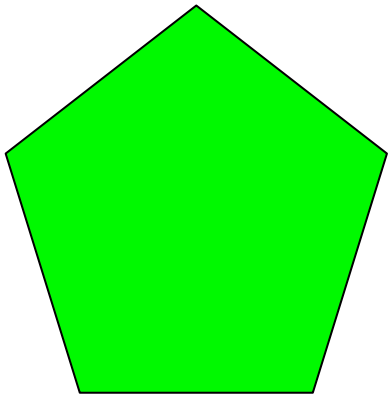
Perpendicular rays

Parallelograms – a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides; opposite sides have the same length, and opposite angles have the same measure

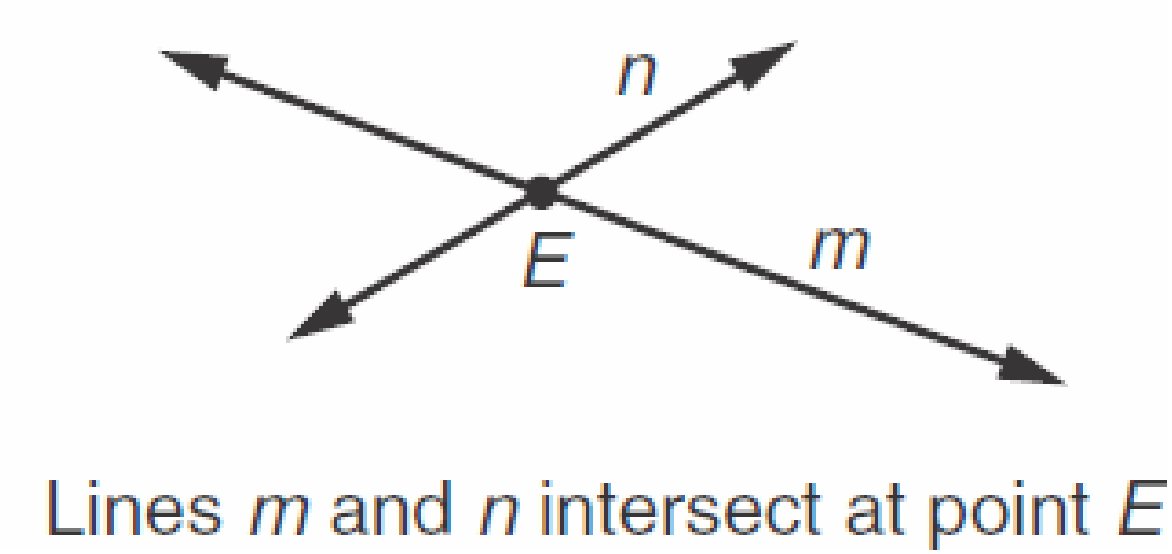


Parallelograms

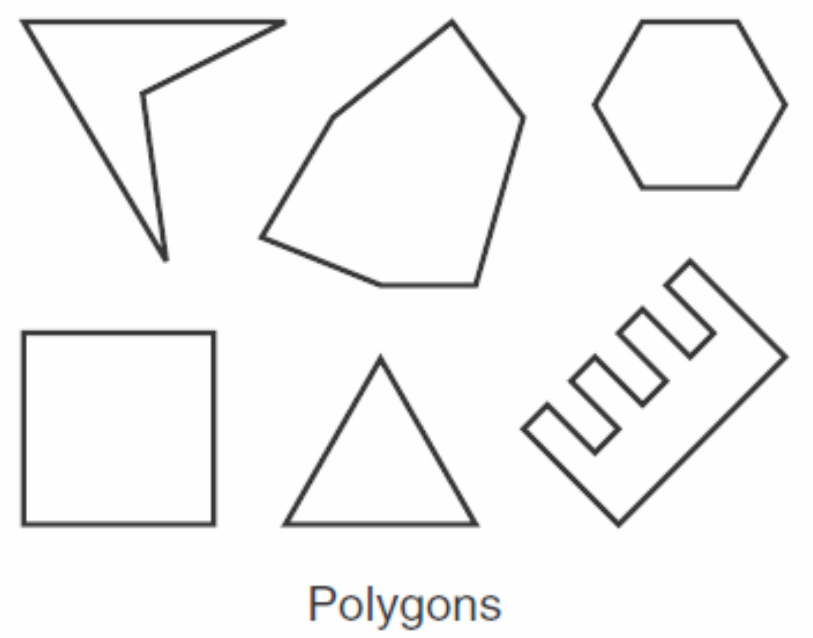
Pentagon – a 5-sided polygon



Point – an exact location in space; usually labeled with a capital letter

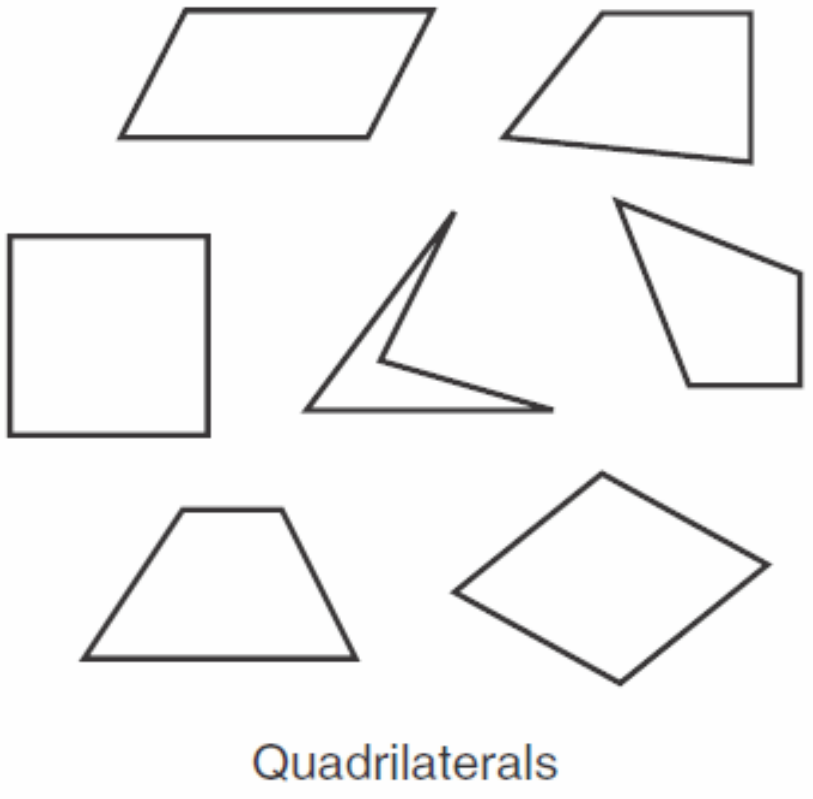


Polygon – a 2-dimensional figure formed by three or more line segments (sides) that meet only at their endpoints (vertices) to make a closed path; sides may **not** cross one another



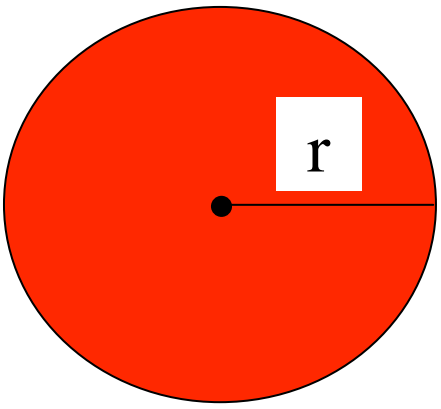
Polygons

Quadrangle/Quadrilateral – a 4-sided polygon

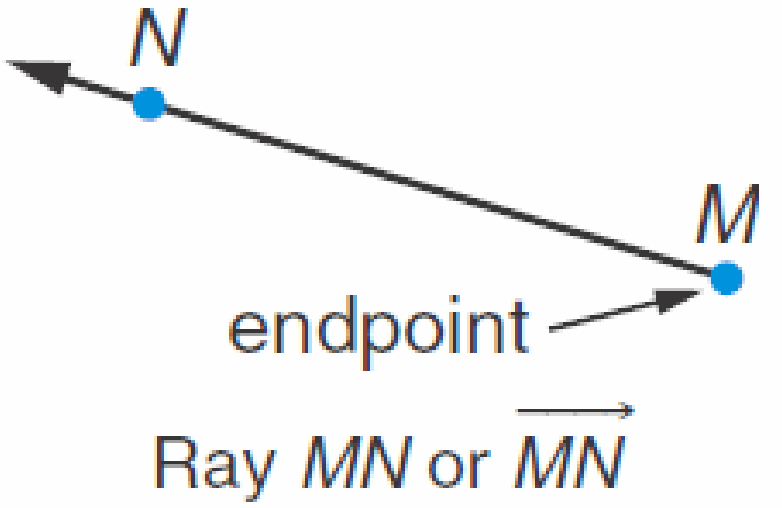


Quadrilaterals

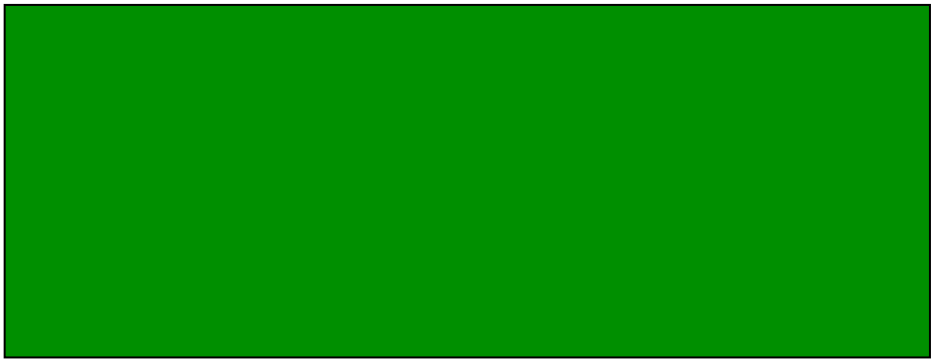
Radius – a line segment from the center of a circle of sphere to any point on the circle of sphere; also the length of this line or segment



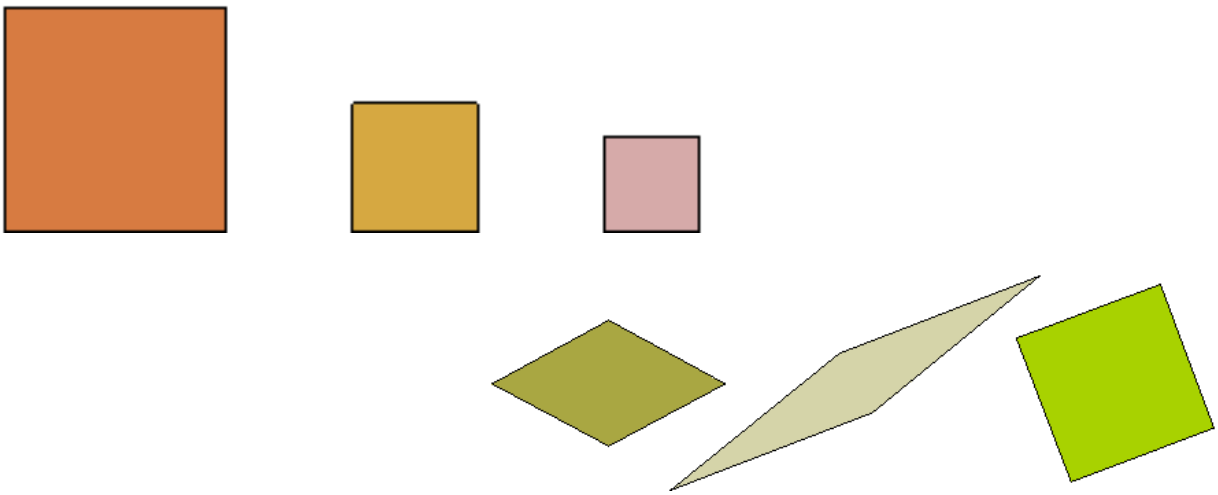
Ray – a part of a line starting at the ray's endpoint and continuing forever in one direction; often named by its endpoint and another point on the ray



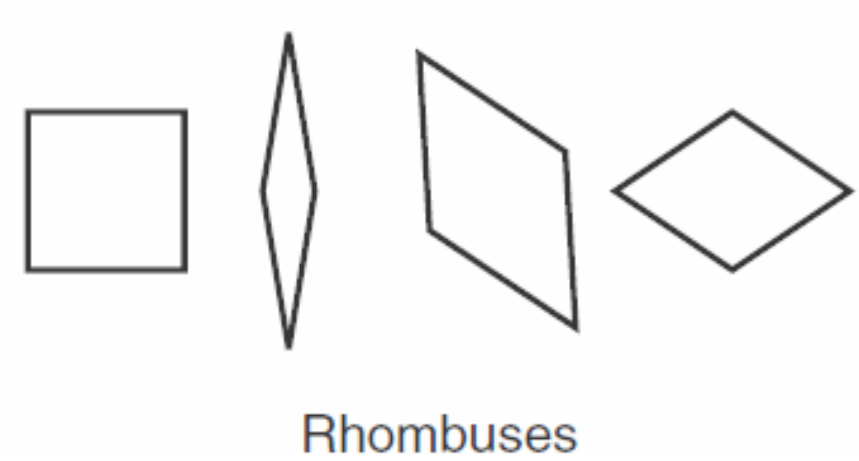
Rectangle – a parallelogram with all right angles



Regular Polygon – a polygon in which all sides are the same length and all angles have the same measure

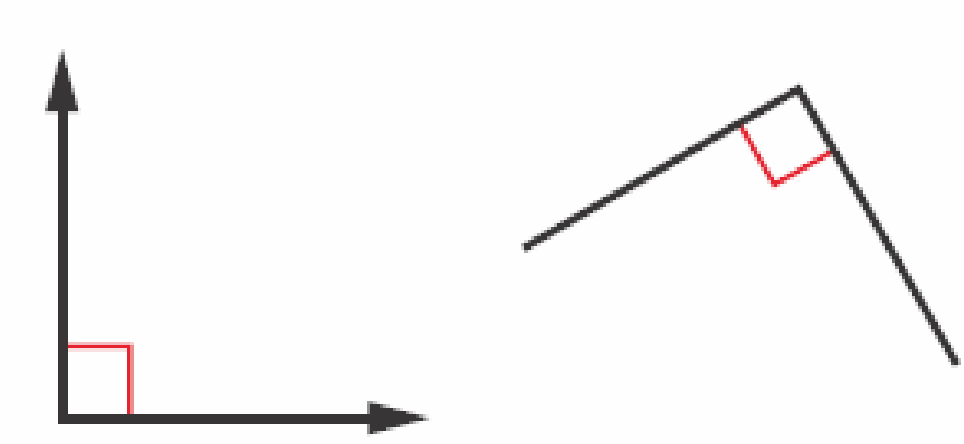


Rhombus – a parallelogram with all sides the same length; every square is a rhombus, but not all rhombuses are squares



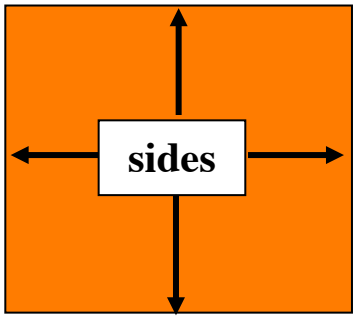
Rhombuses

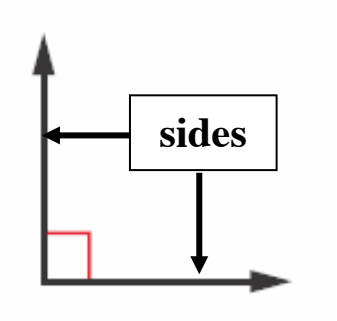
Right Angle – a 90° angle



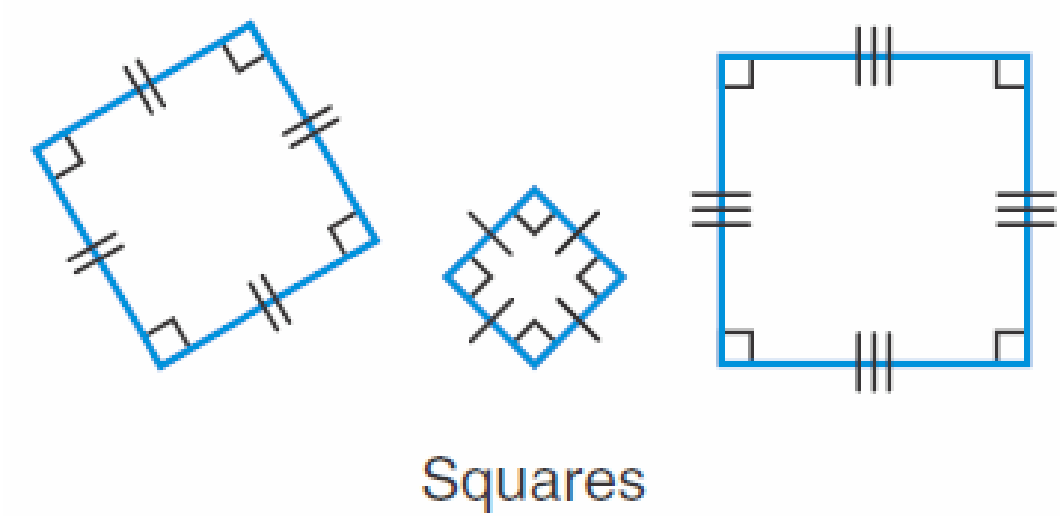
Right angles

Side – one of the line segments that make up a polygon; one of the rays or segments that form an angle; one of the faces of a polygedron

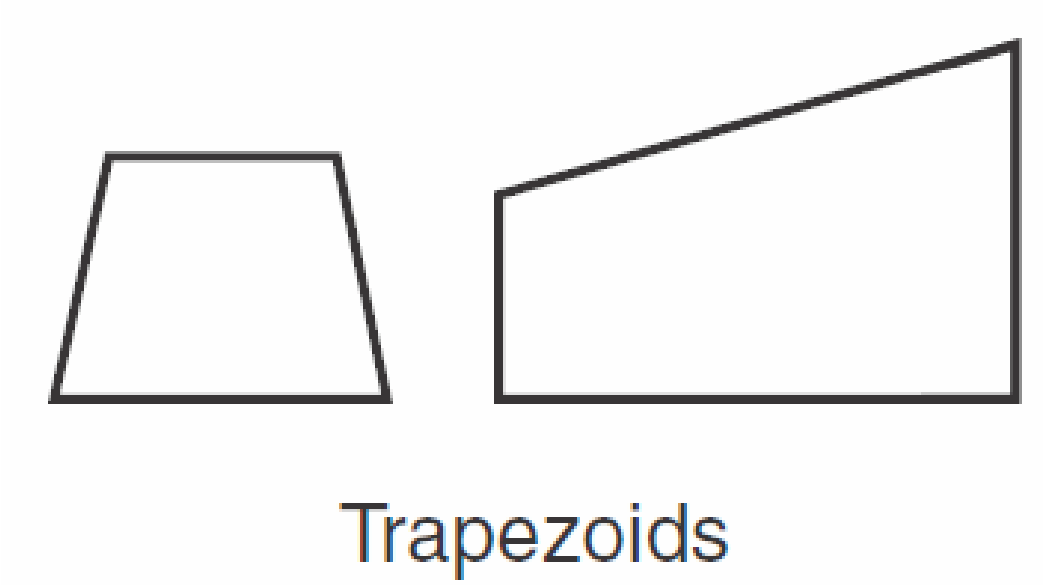




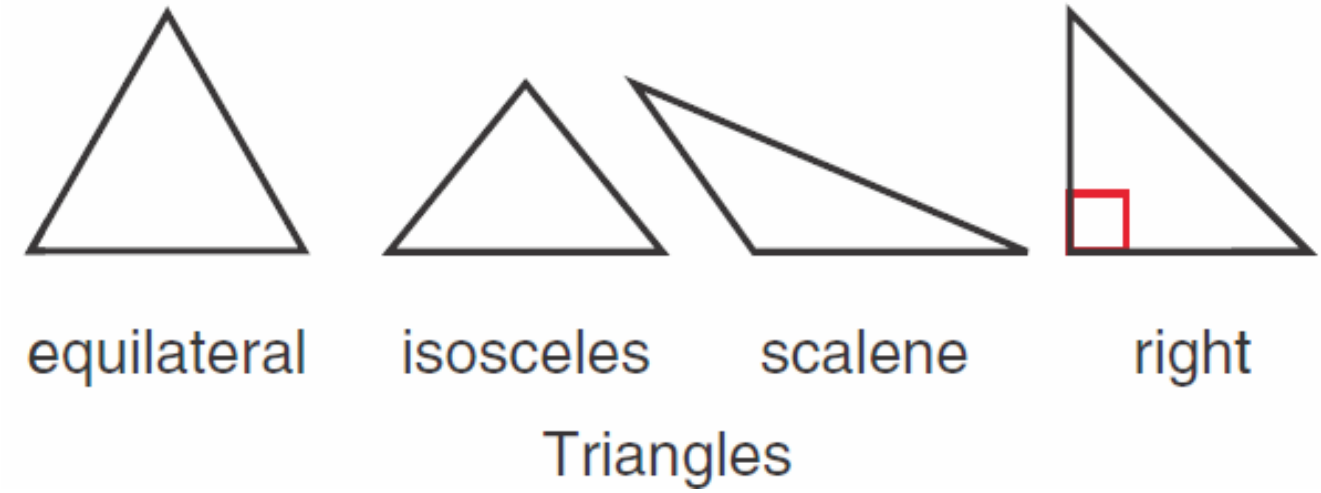
Square – a rectangle with all sides of equal length; all angles in a square are right angles; all squares are also rectangles, but not all rectangles are squares



Trapezoid – a quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides; both pairs of sides cannot be parallel



Triangle – a three-sided polygon



Vertex/Vertices – the point at which the rays of an angle, the sides of a polygon, or the edges of a polyhedron meet; plural is vertexes or vertices; also known as a corner